THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

The Contest for the Possession of San Luis Potosi.

ROCHA VICTORIOUS.

A United States - Camp Fired Into by the Revolutionists.

Ultimatum of the American Commander.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special

MATAMOROS, Mexico, March 13, Via BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 13, 1872.

A despatch from the HERALD correspondent at Monterey, dated 3d inst., states that according to the news from San Luis Potosi up to February 26, the revolutionary General Naranjo was at Espiritu Santo, on the road to the city of Zacatecas, while his colleague, General Pedro Martinez, was besleging San Luis Potosi with 3,500 men.

ROCHA'S STRATEGY.

The revolutionary Generals Trevino and Donato Guerra, with 6,000 men, had marched towards Guanajuato to meet General Rocha, who was advancing with 7,000 government troops. The latter, learning Trevino's apbroach, and fearing that another force from General Diaz's army was marching against him from a different direction, retreated to San Miguel; the revolutionists have defeated the Juarist commander Antillon, Bovernor of the State of Guanajuato, capturing a portion of his forces, while the balance under the leadership of Leon retreated towards the City of Mexico.

The HERALD Monterey correspondent in the same despatch announces his departure for San Luis Potosi.

ROCHA'S VICTORY.

Later news from Camargo states that General Rocha, at the head of the government troops, afterwards advanced toward San Luis Potosi, compelling the revolutionists under Trevino to retreat. The revolutionary leaders are reticent about this defeat, but admit to have sustained temporary reverses. FIRING INTO THE AMERICAN CAMP.

A difficulty has occurred at Piedras Negras between Colonel Bliss, the United States commander, and Governor Falcon, of Coahuila, commanding the revolutionists.

The trouble arose in the following manner:-The revolutionists were bombarding the town occupied by the Juarist troops, under Colonel Winkar. Several shots fired by the former at the Juaristas passed across the river into the United States camp, causing some damage soldiers. Colonel Bliss therenpon remonstrated, demanding that no more shots should be fired on the American side, or he (Colone) Bliss) would cross over to Mexico and Interwene by force of arms.

The revolutionists denied the charge, and accused Colonel Winkar of having fired the shots into the United States camp for the purpose of causing a quarrel between the revo-Intionists and the Americans.

There is an additional sum of \$2,000,000 gold coming this way for exportation.

MARINE DISASTER.

Herald Special Report from St. Thomas.

Arrival of a British Ship in a Disabled Condition.

The HERALD correspondent at St. Thomas has forwarded us the following special despatch by the West Indies cable, now in operation :-

ST. THOMAS, March 13, 1872. The British ship Sharon, Captain Wilson, cleared from New York for Liverpool on February 12, arrived here to-day in a disabled condition, having been dismasted during a beavy gale.

ITALY.

A Royal Army Review in Prospect-Military Beorganization and Art Development.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 13, 1872. His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel will review the Italian troops stationed in and around Rome some ume during the present month. The review will take place in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and General Mottke, who will be in Rome at the time.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. The Parliamentary Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved the rill for the reorganization of the army.

The Cabinet Ministers have asked Parliament to sanction a Treasurs appropriation of 700,000 lire to meet the expenses of the Italian Department in the Vienna Exposition of Industry and Art. ART UNION IN AUSTRIA.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CUBA

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 13, 1872. The telegragh line from Havana to Santingo Cuba was finished yesterday. The tine will be

ENGLAND.

National Opinion of the American Revolution in Erie Direction

Restoration of Confidence in Transatiantic Railroad Enterprise-Orton "Tichborne" Still in Prison-Troubles of the "Types"-The Crown in Indis-Launch of a Formidable War Vessel.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 13, 1872.

Despatches from New York reporting the change in the direction of the Eric Railroad Company and the deposing of Jay Gould from the presidency have been received in this city.

The London Times of this morning in an article of Directors and the elevation of General Dix to the presidency of the company will restore confidence

an increase of the resources of the country." "TICHBORNE" IN HIS CRIMINAL POSITION. Arthur Orton, or "Mr. Tichborne," the claiman to the Tichborne estate during the recent trial be fore the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas who has been held in prison under the warrant of the Court since the day on which the jury rendered the adverse decision in his case, entertains hope of securing the required ball—£50,000—to effect his

It is reported that the prisoner, if bailed, will be rearrested immediately on a charge of forgery. Mr. Montague Williams is to conduct the prosecution against him under the present commitment charg-

ing him with perjury.

The latest news from Newgate this evening states that only £3,750 of the amount required to bail the Tichborne claimant has thus far been found, but "the prisoner expects to secure the full amount He is certain to be rearrested on a dozen charges

ORTON "WANTED" IN AUSTRALIA. In the trial of Orton on the charge of perjury large number of witnesses are expected to be brought forward by the prosecution to show that the claimant of the Tichborne estates is Arthur

It is reported that detectives have arrived from Australia with a warrant for the arrest of Orton on a charge of murder. THE PRINTERS' UNION AND THE PRESS PROPRIETORS

The proprietors of the newspaper and job print ing offices in London are endeavoring to break up the various Typographical Unions in the city, and strike of the compositors in consequence of this movement is imminent. TRIBUTE TO TALENT.

Queen Victoria has approved the grant of a pension to the widow of Mark Lemon. A WAR SHIP ON A REEP.

The British screw frigate Aurora, thirty-five guns while leaving Plymonth Sound to-day for Gibraitar struck on Nicholas Reef. Tugs are at work trying to pull her off, and with prospects of success, as the THE RULER OF ERITISH INDIA.

The Right Hon. Thomas George Baring (Lord Northbrook), who has been commissioned to succe the late Earl of Mayo as Viceroy of India, will sail from England for Bombay on the 25th inst.

A POLITICO-POLEMIC AT REST. Murphy, the well-known anti-popers lecturer is dead. It is believed his death was caused by inurles received at the hands of a mob while he was delivering a lecture some time since at Whitehaven

Some time past an examination was had into certain charges made against the wife of the Queen' Advocate General, Sir Travers Twiss, by Solicitor Chaffers, a well-known English attorney. This resuited in a suit against Mr. Chaffers for libel on Lady Twiss. The hearing of the case commenced

The principal witness was Lady Twiss herself. who was subjected to a severe cross-examination which lasted several days, with regard to immoral conduct previous to her marriage.

This week the case was brought to a sudden close by the unexplained disappearance of the lady. much to the astonishment of her friends, who felt consident of her innocence.

LAUNCH OF A FORMIDABLE IRON-CLAD The new iron-clad ram Rupert was launched yesterday from the government dock yard at Chatham.

FRANCE

Penal Legislation Against the International Society by Parliament.

Reduction of the Army and Treasury Economy-President Thiers' Commercial Policy-Political Progress of a Radical Reformer-The Payments to Prussia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

Paris, March 13, 1872. During the session of the Legislative Assembly at Versailles to-day Minister Dufaure made a powerful speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared "was

M. Jules Favre opposed the bill.
At the close of the debate the first clause, making t a criminal offence to belong to the society, was adopted by a vote of 501 to 104. THIERS' THEASURY POLICY.

At a sitting of the Budget Committee of the As sembly to-day President Thiers consented to reduce the arm; contingent from 460,000 to 440,000 men, thereby saving ten millions of francs to the country.

A PROTECTIONIST PLAN OF EQUIVALENT. His Excellency the President urged upon the members of the committee, at the same time, the adoption of the tax on raw materials used in manufacture.

THE PAYMENTS TO PRUSSIA. The reports which have just been circulated from Versailles to the effect that the French government was negotiating with the German Cabinet for an anticipatory payment of the war indemnity were without foundation in fact. No negotiations for anticipating the payment have been commenced

A TOUR FOR RADICAL AGITATION.

M. Gambetta will shortly start on a political tour hrough France, and will deliver addresses at all the principal cities.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus Preparing for War Against the Pecple.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 13, 1872. According to advices received here from Spain a crists is at hand in the kingdom. King Amadeus is concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and prepar-

ing to defend his throne. A canvass of the political field made by the gov ernment party estimates that the new coalition will return about a hundred members to the Cortes in

SWITZERLAND.

The Revised Constitution To Be Submitted to the People-Essentials of the Charter Towards Religious Corporations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, March 13, 1872, The Federal Council has appointed the 12th of May as the day for the people to vote on the rati-fication of the revised constitution, which has been adopted by the National and State Councils,

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy Sensation in the House.

Curious Fusions in Support and Opposition.

England Wants a Shipping Treaty.

THE ROBESON INQUIRY.

Exciting Debate in the House on the Pacific Mail Subsidy-Lions and Lambs Lying

Down Together.
The greater part of the day was spent by the House in the discussion of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Subajdy bill, and so far as the interest mani-fested is concerned it was the field day of the session. There was an unusual display of rhetoric and high-sounding philippics, and the novel spectacle of an earnest debate, involving a subsidy of \$1,000,000 to a s.eamship company, with the leader of the House, who a few days ago sounded an airm for the Treasury, the dolorous notes of which have scarcely died away, striking hands with Mr. Brooks, of New York, in favor of the measure, while Messrs. Butler and Wood joined their voices against the proposed "squandering of the people's money."

not considered in his committee and reported in his bill, eloquently sustained and urged its passage, and Mr. Kerr as loudly denounced it. On the one hand, the great need of of vast commercial operations with China and Ja the people was advocated, and the building up of onopolies as vigorously decried. Each side was of the workingman, and offered each his plan as the panacea for every ill. Mr. Brooks, of New York, for once drew applause from the republican side of the House, and when he closed his eloquent appeal for aid to American commerce in the waters of the Pacific he was loudly cheered. In spite of the efforts of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropria tions to get a vote on the amendment, the committee rose, and another day or two will probably be spent in consideration of the subsidy question,

This is the entering wedge for the many subsidy schemes now before Congress, and if it is success ful, the lobby cormorants will vigorously push things the rest of the session. The subsidy steals will be made of as great profit to the lobby and loss to the Treasury as the land grabs have proved, if Congress can be induced to listen to the appeals of the Steamship Rings. England and a Shipping Treaty-An English

Emigrant-Caring Law.
It is said in official circles that the efforts of the to enter into a shipping treaty are not likely to succeed. England has refused to be bound by any general maritime treaty up to this time, and now that she has gained the supremacy of the seas she seeks to perpetuate her power by the force of treaty

The British Foreign Office has transmitted to the State Department a copy of a bill to be introduced into Parliament under the navigation rules, improving somewhat the laws governing vessels engaged in transportation of immigrants to this country. The objection ending the bill is that-it may be examined by the officials here and the parts pointed out which con-flict with our navigation laws. This report having been prepared at the Treasury Department, the bill will be returned on Friday with the comments of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Robeson Investigation.

The House Select Committee to investigate the official conduct of the Secretary of the Navy proposes to meet to-morrow to devise ways and means pearances indicate that the affair is to be a walk over for the Secretary.

Arrival of the Mormon Constitutional Doie

Ex-Congressman Fitch, formerly of Nevada and now of Utah; ex-secretary Fuller, formerly a federal official in the Territory, and Elder George Q. stitution prepared for the proposed State of Descret by the late convention at Sait Lake City. Mr. Fitch has an interesting story to tell of the legal and judifor the purpose of opposing the new movement of the Mormons in the direction of self-government, through a State organization.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

International Consultation Relative to Clerical

Agencies.

TELECPAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

ROME, March 13, 1872. The Opinione Nationale hints that one of the objects of Prince Frederick Charles' visit here is to and Germany with reference to common actio

WEST INDIES CABLE RATES.

Telegraphic Communication Through the West Indies with Sou h America.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 13, 1872. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company announce a reduction in their general rates, which will hereafter be as follows:—From New York to Kingston \$7 50, for ten words, with proportionate crease to Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, tigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad, Demarara and Berbice. The line is open to all the points named, thus giving telegraphic communication through these islands with South America be

TERRIBLE PHENOMENON.

A Plain in Brazil Moved from Its Foundation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lisson, Portugal, March 13, 1872.
The mail steamic: Dourg arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro the 22d uit.

A tremendous landslide occurred on the line the Paulo Railroad. An inclined plain, miles in exroad for a long distance under earth and rock. It was believed that it would take two months to re-

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

store the road to working order.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 13—4:30 P. M.—COMOIS closed at 92% for money and 92% for the account. United States fre-twenty bonds, 1802°s, 92%; 1855°s, old, 93%; 1857°s, 92%; ten-forties, 89.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, March 13—P. M.—Rentes closed at 867, 70c.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, March 13—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 95 for the issue of 1862. JURREDOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 18— J.P. M.—The cotton market closed heavy. Middling up-da, 11d.; middling Orleans, 113d. The sales of the day a been 10,50s bales, including 8,009 for speculation and PARTOOL BERADETUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 12—1 P. M.—The breadtude market is dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 13—1 P. M.—Lard, 42s 64. per cwt.

LONDON FRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 15.—Sugar, 34s. 64. to 35s. per cwt. for No. 12 Duice and on the such and 22s. 35. for do. afost. Thiow, 42s. per cwt. Common rossu, 15s. 64. p 10s. 94. per cwt. Linesed oil, 235 5s. a £33 10s. per toa. Spirits of turcentine, 47 15s. a £2 15s. 64. per cwt.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK THURSDAY MAIN. THE

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13, 1872. Reports received from 204 towns give Straw (rep.) 36,799; Weston (dem.), 34,219; Blackmer, 389; Cooper and Scott, 535—making a majority for Straw of 1,695, which will be reduced below 1,500 by the remaining towns. The Eleventh Senatorial district is

doubtful.

The first four Council districts have gone republican, and the Fifth democratic. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Minth and Tenth Senatorial districts are republican; the Sixth, Eighth and Twelfth democratic, and the Eleventh is doubtful. Rockingham, Cheshire, Stafford, Hillsoore and Carellingham, Carellingh, Car Sullivan are republican; Me roll and Coos are democratic sentative

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-

Appointment of Delegates to the Presidential Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1872. The Republican State Convention met at the Ma-conic Temple at eleven o'clock this morning. Walter Evans, of Hopkinsville, was elected temporary Chairman, and J. B. Stanbury (colored), of

Fayette county, Secretary.

After the appointment of the usual committees
William Cassius Goodloe, from the Seventh district, offered a resolution declaring no delegate entitled to a seat unless he would arree to support the nominee of the Pulladelphia Convention, whoever he may be.

nominee of the Pmiadelphia Convention, whoever he may be.
Considerable discussion followed, the delegation from Kenton county protesting against the passage of the resolution, which was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the delegation from Kenton county immediately retired from the Con-

vention.

Mr. John M. Harian, of Louisville, was elected permanent Chairman, and Mr. J. L. Scott, of Frankfort, Secretary, with one Vice President from each Congressional district and one from the State at The following delegates to the National Conven-tion from the State at large were elected:—Mr. Waiter Evans, from Christian county, and Mr. John J. Eno, from Knox. Alternates—Rev. John F. Thomas (colored) of Warren county, and S. Casey, of Union, with two delegates from each of the nine

of Union, with two delegates from each of the nine Congressional districts.

The following were chosen Electors from the State at large:—E. P. Campbell, of Christian county, and Charles Eginton, of Kenton county, with one from cach Congressional district. No delegate or elector was appointed from the Sixth district, the delegates from that district, in consequence of the withdrawal of some of their number from Kenton county, being out in the lobby in consultation.

The State Central Committee appointed as follows:—First district—Colonel John P. Hall. Second—Captain O. P. Johnson. Third—Colonel George T. Wood. Fourth—Zack Wheat. Filth—Colonel John W. Finnell. Sixth—James Calvert, of Boone county. Seventh—Colonel Samuel R. Smith.—Eighth—N. S. Burman. Ninth—M. C. Hutchibs.

recommended as delegates to the National Conven-tion from their district, Oliver W. Root from Camp-bell county, and Colonel Robbins from Pendicton county, and as elector for the district Olivor L. county, and as elector for the district the follow-loot, of Newport.

The committee on resolutions reported the follow-ing, which were unanimously adopted:—

The delegates from the Sixth district returned and

We, the republicans of Kentucky, in convention assembled, do declare:—

First—That we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the republican party, pleuding ourselves to maintain them as the truest safeguard of our interties. We also reaffirm our atherence to the right of all American citizens according to the constitution to exercise, without diminution or restriction, election franchise in all elections, national, State or municipal, and hereby express our condemnation of this acts of the democracy in this biste in goutravention of this

inciple.

Scend—To the people of Kentucky and the nation we send
to congratulations upon the fulfilment of the promises given Sciend—To the people of Kentucky and the nation we send our congratulations upon the fulliment of the promises given by the republican party in the National Convention assembled in 1928, resulting in restoration to the Union of all the States, in giving equal rights to all men before the law and surrounding us with prosperity at home and increased honor among all antions of the civilized world.

Third—We recognize with pitale the beneficial achievements of the present administration in the management of the national affairs, in executing the wishes of the people as declared by law, in condemning and punishing corruption, and in relieving the industries of the country from the grievous burdens thrust upon them.

Fourth—To an extent beyond our most sanguine expectations the republican party has reduced the public debt, and at the same time appreciated to a high standard the galonal currency and securities of the government.

Figh—We express undiminished confidence in the personal and official integrity and honor of Fresident Grani; and we have witnessed with satisfaction the returnation and exposure of the faischoods and calcumines directed against him.

the United States.

Switch-For sacrifices and services in behalf of his country the republicans of Kentucky are indebted to General John M. Harlan, and we present his name with pride to the republicans of the United States as our choice for Vice Presidents. The following resolution was offered, and, after an exciting debate, was laid on the table:— Whereas forty-two thousand of the voters of the republican party in Kensucky are colored men, many of them qualined to fill any position in the gift of the people of Kentucky or the federal government; and whereas liese offices have been withheld from colored men of the party, whether qualified

or not; therefore,

Resolved, That the colored men of the republican party of
Kentucky demand an equal share in the distribution of After adopting a resolution declaring the right of the members of the republican party to hold

office the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Convention numbered about three hundred, nearly all the counties in the State being represented. About one-fourth of the members were colored. James speed, colored, or Louisville, was chosen one of the delegates to the National Convention, with John F. Thomas, colored, as alternate. The colored members took a prominent and creditable part in the proceedings. The resolution on which the Covington delegation withdrew was as follows:—

Resolved, That all delegates taking part in the delibera-tions of this Convention will give full and zealous support to the nomines of the Republican State Convention and none others shall be permitted to have a seat or voice on this floor.

WISCONSIN STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates to the National Convention-General

Grant Heartily Endorsed.
MADISON, Wis., March 13, 1872.
The Republican State Convention, to elect detegates to the Phuadelphia Convention to nominate Presidential electors, met in the Assembly Coamber at noon to-day. The Convention was well attended, at noon to-day. The Convention was well attended, and was called to order by E. W. Keyes, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. George G. Swain, of Sauk, was chosen temporary chairmain, and R. G. Flint and P. M. Reed, temporary secretaries. The necessary committees were appointed. The Convention adjourned till three o'clock P. M., to allow the committees to report. The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following:-Presidents, Levi Hubbell, of Milwaukee; Vice Presidents, A. U. Stafford, A. J. Turner, A. W. Jonner, Colonel G. H. Watther, A. H. Atwater, Levi Howland, J. G. Thorpe, R. J. Flint, being one from each district; Secretaries, J. H. Waggoner, D. W. C. Wilson, H. D. Barron.

The chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted amid great applause:—

reported the following, which was acopered states great applauso:—

First—That we cordially endorse the platform of principles adopted by the last republican nominating State Convention, and to this arowal of policy we invite the earnest attention of the electors of the State.

Second—That the continued confidence of the people of the country is due to the administration of President Grant whose reduction of the public debt and consequent leasening of taxation—under whose recommendation we have reason to hope for further equalization of the tariff laws; whose judicious and patriotic foreign policy; whose respect for the will of the people, and whose efficient enforcement of the laws and patriotic foreign part of the Union which was chaotic when he became President, have justified the highest expectations of the great party that designated him for his present high piace and of the voters of the country who clothed him with executive

voters of the country was clothed him with executive power.

That this Convention meet heartily recommend that the delegates here elected to the Republicar National Convention cast their united and entire vote for the nomination of C. S. Grant for President of the United States.

Mr. Keep reported from the committee to nominate delegates and electors at large.

There was an animated discussion over the name of Mr. Plescher, of La Crosse, and an effort was made to substitute the name of Moses Anderson, which was voted down.

The following delegates and electors at large were elected:—Delegates, C. L. J. Meyer, Taomas S. Allen, James Bentinf, Lucius Farroniid. Electors, E. P. B. Plescher, William E. Cramer.

District delegates and electors were chosen as follows:—

District delegates and electors were chosen as follows:—
First District—Delegates, L. S. Blake, Frank Leland. Elector, J. S. Nichols.
Second District—Delegates, N. S. Green, E. W. Keyes. Elector, George G. Swan.
Third District—Delegates, G. W. Ryland, A. Ludlow. Elector, O. B. Thomas.
Fourth District—Delegates, A. Finch, L. D. Frisby.
Elector, F. Hilyer.
Fitth District—Delegates, John H. Jones, Otto
Fronnel. Elector, E. C. McPetrich.
Sixth District—Delegates, G. W. Paine, W. H.
Uree. Elector, G. E. Hoskinson.
Seventh District—Delegates, J. G. Sharp, John
Comstock. Elector, Judge R. Bunn.
Eighth District—Delegates, Messrs. Walter D.
McIncioe, Thaddeus C. Pound; Elector, Henry D.
Barron.

Barron. LEVI BLOSSOM, of Milwaukee, offered the follow-Resolved, That the Senators of Wisconsin in the Senate of the United States have aby and faithfully discharged the intigs of their exalted stations, funding all the just expects e United states have aby and faithfully discharged that these of their exalted stations, furfiling all the just expecta-ins of their friends and disappointing the hopes of their litreal opponents; that by their distinguished ability, clo-ence and learning, as well as by partroits and earnest de-tion to the great cause of equal rights and universal free-m, they have gained a national reputation, and commanded home and abroad the approbation and confidence of the publican party.

Thanks to the presiding officer, to railroads for free passes, &c., were adopted, and, after a speech from President Hubbia, the Convention scioucuct.

THE WOMAN'S INSTITUTE.

Report of the State Commissioners of Public Charities-Extraordinary Revelations-The Board of the Hospital Society of the Institute Not Pit To Be Trusted with the Disbursement of Public Money.

ALBANY, March 13, 1872. The following special report of the Board of State commissioners of Public Charities concerning the ent of the Dispensary and Hospital So-ne Woman's Institute in New York was nted in the Assembly to-day and ordered to be

poration was organized in January, 1870,

printed:—
The corporation was organized in January, 1870, under the general law of the State applicable to charitable associations.

Its objects, as set forth in its printed report, are to furnish modical aid to invalid women, and to supply for their use both a dispensary and hospital, as well as to train competent women theoretically in the duties of a professional nurse.

Its first location was at 646 Sixth avenue, in the city of New York. Since last spring it has been located at No. 98 West Sixteenth street.

The institution is managed by a Board of seven Trustees, consisting exclusively of ladies. These were at the time of the investigation hereafter referred to:—Mrs. N. F. Mailivon, President; Mrs. L. A. Appleton, vice President; aims Lonora Jones, Treasurer and Business Correspondent; Mrs. George H. Studwell, Mrs. M. F. Wiswall, Mrs. A. Ackley and Mrs. J. Hickley. There is also a Finance Committee, consisting of three trustees, and an Auditing Committee of genilemen.

The funds received by the society have been derived from voluntary contributions and from State appropriations. The first and only State appropriation was made was peculiar and exceptional. It expressly waived compilance on the part of the society with the usual rule of law which requires an annual report to have been flied with the Comptroller as a percequisite to the payment of the appropriation chapter 419, Session Laws of 1869.

The STATE APPROPRIATION was received from the Comptroller as a percequisite to the payment of the appropriation chapter 419, Session Laws of 1869.

The STATE APPROPRIATION was received from the Comptroller as a percequisite to the payment of the appropriation chapter 419, Session Laws of 1869.

The STATE APPROPRIATION was received from a responsible source that there had been great irregularities in the management of the society's affairs, and that the case was one that required in a fair and acceptable with the case was one that required in the session of the Legislature. See found some difficulty in securing th

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WAS INSERTED IN THE

amount of Seven Thousand Dollars was inserted in the Charlety Bill.

One of the persons referred to gave her a stip of paper on which was written the name of "Charles Thompson," to whose order it was understood that the sum of \$2,500 was to be paid, after the amount of the appropriation was received by the society from the Comptroller. Wasn Miss Jones returned to New York sae reported in general terms to the trustees what had been done. Her act was ratified May 2, 1871, Mrs. Appleton, one of the trustees, voting in the negative.

Miss Jones further testified that after the money was received from the State she paid over in cash at various times to a messenger purporting to come from "Charles Thompson" the sum of \$2,500. When asked why this was done she said that though she considered "Charles Thompson" and his associates as snarpers, yet she regarded their telaim as a debt of honor. Sae had some written messages from Thompson, which she subsequently destroyed. Recapits were supplied to her purporting to be signed by him, which are now in the possession of this Board. The most rigid examination failed to disclose who "Charles Thompson" is. No one of the trustees knows him. Miss Jones swears that she could not identify him. She appears to believe that the name is fictitious, her attention was called to the fact that grave suspicions would naturally rest upon her own good faith, but she persisted in her story, however improbable it may appear in all its parts. There is some reason to believe that

HER ACCOUNT CANNOT SE IMPLICITLY TRUSTED. She swears that she only asked for \$5,000. A petilion to the Legislature, a copy of which was subsequently exhibited by her to the Commissioners, asked for more. There are other grounds for suspicion exhibited in the evidence herewith submitted. Mrs. Appleton thinks the amount asked for hyther Poard was \$10,400. One portion of nor account is clear. The sum of \$2,500 has disappeared from the treasury, with nothing to account for its disappearance but the vouchers of "Charles Thomp

rom the treasury, with nothing to account for its isappearance but the vouchers of "Charles Thompon."
The only resources of the institution since its organization consist of the appropriation made by The only resources of the institution since its or-ganization consist of the appropriation made by the State and four hundred and thirty dollars (\$430) obtained from private contributions. All of this last sum was subscribed before the State appro-priation was received. The evidence further shows in other respects INSTANCES OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND ILL MANAGE-MENT.

priation was received. The evidence further shows in other respects
INSTANCES OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND ILL MANAGE.

The sapears from the following statements:—
The entire receipts are \$439 from donations and \$7,500 from the State. The whole amount is \$7,000 from the State. The whole amount is \$7,000 peducting the amount paid to "Charles Thompson," there remains \$5,450. Of this amount there had been further paid out of the Treasury the sum of \$3,414 21, leaving a balance on February 1, 1372, of \$2,015 79.

Some of the items of this expenditure are remarkable. It should on premised that this being an institution for rendering gratuitous medical and to the classes of limited pseuniary means, there was every reason why it should be located in the quarter of the city where these persons would be lound, Propriety would dictate that the rooms, while suitable, should be lossly, but plain. The number of patients only required lew and cheap books for keoping accounts and making necessary entires, while surgical operations were not of such a character as to require costly instruments.

Notwithstanding these
every one of these rules were violated by this Board. Instead of taking rooms on one of the avenues, such as the Sixth or Ninth, in the vicinity of their patients, they bired a bunding in a quarter of the city where there are handsome private residences, and which itself is of a king to which the poorer class of people would hardly think of resorting. They might have obtained suitable rooms on an avenue for \$75 a month. They paid for an unsulable building \$1,500 per annum. So in the finite of jurnification of private residences, and which tasel is of a king to minimize they expended nearly four bundred dollars. The books on the purchase of official books. They were bought at a cost of nearly four hundred dollars. The books were inspected by the Commissioners. They fully agreed with the liouse Physician in the opinion that h

It should be stated that these expenditures were It should be stated that these expenditures were incurred for a little more than the aumoer of two hundred patients per year.

It is not an unfair deduction that; the first wrongful set of payment of \$2,500 to "Charies Thompson" may have led to the subsequent wastefulness. It is evident that one or more in the management of the society's affairs had the view that the lunds supplied by the State might be expended in a free and off-hand manner and without any responsibility. Such persons seem to have thought it was the money of the society to lavish as they may fit. Has not the time come to impress upon those charity boards that their lunds are received by them upon a sacred trust, and that they are nenceforward to be held to a rigid accountability for their proper caupingment?

neid to a rigid accountability for their proper employment?

It appeared in evidence that no instruction had been supplied to nurses, though such instruction is among the objects of the institution, and also that NO HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS have been made. The institution has been a dispensary, and nothing more.

The by-laws of the institution have been violated, and the usual safeguards against the extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the funds have been dispensed with. Purchases have been made without the authority of the Finance Committee, as required by the by-laws. Nor have the objects of the association been infly carried into edect.

During the investigations the counsel of the Board, Mr. Appleton, was present, and every facility was offered him to question the witnesses or to present additional testimony. At the close of the investigation the Acting President of the Board of Commissioners stated to such of the Trustees as were present that the undisputed testimony showed that the Board was NOT A VIT BODY TO RE TRUSTED with the disbursement of outpile inquery and that

their n. "angement had been throughout mi-judged and repre..." at the only amends that they could might be well, "to restore to the State Treasury the amount still reman." Ing on hand—nearly \$2,000. He further said that if the, destred he would communicate any such offer to the "state Treasurer, with a municate any such offer to the "state Treasurer, with the stream of the state that the out knowing whether he would receive the money or not. Still the President hoped that the offer would be made. He desired them, however, distinctly to understand that this must be considered as a mode of doing what was right, and that it would not relieve them or any of their officers from responsibility in any form—legal or otherwise—for their past mismanagement. These suggestions work made in the presence of the counsel of the Board, Mr. Appleton, who approved of them. No answer has yet been received to this suggestion, though there is reason to believe that it will be acced on hereafter and the suggestion adopted. It should be added that Mus Jones gave an official bond when appointed Treasurer to the amount of \$50,000.

In conclusion the Board of charities desire to state that they make this report, not from any desire to single out these ladies for special animadversion, out because the case is a flagrant one, and because it shows that there is

itions.

They would respectfully suggest that legislation may be provided which will make it recessary for every charitable institution before it can receive money from the State treasury to satisfy the Commissioners that the institution is necessary and well conducted and deserving of assistance. It might be well to provide that the certificate of that Board to that effect should be filed with the Comptroller before any money can be paid to such institution.

troller before any money can be paid to such institution.

We cannot forbear the further remark that there is reason to believe that the conduct of the assonation, whose management has been criticized in this report, is not wholly unexampled. There are PAINFUL REPORTS IN CHROUASTON to the effect that so-called "lobby agents" solicit charitable institutions to enter into arrangements substantially like those carried out by Miss Jones. Stringent legislation may be necessary to prevent official corruption and this class of cases, it would be a starting fact should it turn out in other instances, as in the present case, that not more than two-thirds of a State appropriation is applied for the purposes instended by the Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities. "Theodore W. DWIGHT," Vice President and Acting President of the Board. CHARLES S. HOLT, Secretary of the Board.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

The Adjournment of the Legislature

COLUMBIA, MARCH 13, 1872. The Legistature will adjourn sine die night. The floor of the House is crowded with humorous debate on woman suffrage, the whole body being very turbulent.

and have become law :-

the State included in the Treasurer's statement of October 31, 1871, to be legal and valid. It provides for a permanent tax to be levied annually s

for a permanent tax to be levied annually sufficient to pay the interest on the State gebt until the principal thereof is paid; also for registration of alt securities of the State at the Commercial Warehouse Company of New York city or at the Carosina National Bank of Columbia; no interest to be paid on any bond until so registered.

Second—An act authoriting and requiring an immediate settlement and payment of the accounts of the commercial agent of the State in New York city.

Third—An act to enforce payment of \$1,100,000 of unpaid and overduc taxes before the first Monday in June next, under the penalty of peremptory sale of delinquent's property to the highest bidder, the State giving warranty of title to purchaser.

Third—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that there shall be hereafter no increase of the State debt, for any purpose, without a sanction of a two-thirds vote of

SALE OF THE ALABAMA BAILROAD.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 13, 1872. Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court sitting in bankruptcy, to-day granted am order for the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, subject to every lien of the State of Ala-bama for the endorsements of the bonds of said railroad and for all interest paid by the State on en-dorsed bonds. The sale is ordered for the 22d day of April by the assignees.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON POUGHERRPSIE, March 13, 1872. The channel of the Hudson River was opened to

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martines

A.—Gentlemen's Hats—"pring Styles for 1872 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHRID'S Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

Uristadoro's Hale Dyo has no Equal in the

Havana and Kentucky Lottery Drawings JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 194 Broadway.

Minas Meeting of Citizens.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 14,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Brooklyn, at a public meeting held at the Acsdemy of Music. on November, ID, will report on THURSDAY EVENING upon the subjects outrusted to them, viz. —An examination into the frauda which had been committed upon the ballot box at the election then just passed.

The bringing the perpetrators to trial and punishment.
The devising measures to be presented to the Legislature for enactment for future prevention of frauds.
The taking of such other steps as in their judgment seemed proper so guard the rights of the citizens of Brooklyn.
Citizens of Brooklyn, without distinction of party, are invited to be pressed.
Reports of the Executive, Finance, Prosecuting and Legislative Committees will be submitted and the meeting addressed by members of the committee.

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, President.
B. M. WHITING, JR., Secretary.

One of the Best Chances to Obtain a Gold or Silver Watch is at 763 Broadway, where the GREAT GENEVA WATCH COMPANY have over one million del-lars worth of genuine Gold and Silver Watches for sale.

The Lungs Are Strained and Rucked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and coids, accepted a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchian.

Ution.—Large Maunfactory Buildings and Lot on Eric Canal for sale. Address C. B. COLLINS, Union League Club, New York, or HOWES & CLARD, Reak Estate Agents, Utica, N. Y.

Warnock & Co.'s Seven Dollar Hat—A marrel in quality, faultiess model and of elegant faish. 518 Broadway.

viding for the Interest of the State Bondbolders-Important Reforms To Be Carried Out-The Collection of Taxes-The Public Debt Not To Be Increased without the

The following important measures are approved

First-An act declaring all bonds and stocks of

purpose, without a sanction of a two-thirds vote of the people, and that said amendment shall be sub-mitted to the voters of the State for ratification at the next general election. This law has been enacted mainly at the instance of Financial Agent Kimpton, who has been at Columbia several weeks urking its adoption.

Peekskill to-day. Admiration Aroused at the Artistic Appearance of KNOX's unapproachable Spring Style of Gentismen's Hats. When you want a becoming, elegant and perfect hat buy it at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway.

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan-use FERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well known reliable and barmless remedy for Brown Discolora-tions of the Face. Depot, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Horring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Marray stran

Barry Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food for Invalida.—The most nutritive preparation ever offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most deligated beverage.

JOHN F. HENRY, Agent.

Lectures by Eminent Physicians—On Mon-tal and Physical Inespective and Nervous Debilty, sent free. Address CLINTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 147 East Fif-teenth street, New York.

Public Spenkers and Singers Will Find Public Spenkers and Singers Will Find Public ROWN'S BRONGBIAL TROCHES' beneficial in clear-ing the voice before assating or singing, and rebeving the throat after any exercise of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
186 and 188 Broadway, corner of leath treet.

The Great Original Dollar Store, Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, contains a scortment of useful and fanor goods than any other in the world. The choice of any article in the establi-for \$1, regardless of cost or value.

You Can't Devote Ten Minutes Better Thumby examining PALMER'S COMBINED SEWING MA-UHINE ATTACHMENTS, six all machines. Now Sewing Machine Rooms, 19 University place, corner Math acrea.

\$350 Reward for Case Rheumatian raigh Dr. FILLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP cure. Granante to cure, or no charge. Home re Puvaigna's advice graits jajir. Ogice 21 John sice